

text books are becoming uniform—are so in some of the schools, and these made considerable progress. There was not much apparent progress in the writing. The quantity of work is a large one, and the pupils are diligent, and should possess good school buildings. There is not a first class school house in the township, nor do those which are therefully suit the District either in size or location. It was intended to change this state of things by enlarging one of the old school houses and building a new two-story one for graded school, but inability to consummate this wise design has occurred on the part of the Directors. We trust, however, the matter will not be long delayed.

Oxford.—The school building spoken of in my last report has been finished. There are yet two of the school houses unfit for use, properly speaking. One of these the Directors propose to rebuild this summer. The school term was extended from 6 to 9 months, which gave a summer term for the first time. The schools in Oxford are large and the teaching force insufficient.

FRANKLIN.—The school term is divided into fall and winter sessions of three months each. Good teachers were employed. One school building repaired, and the Directors contemplate erecting a new one in Hightstown. This summer it is the intention of the District to put new and comfortable furniture in their school buildings. Teacher's wages were graduated. The schools made progress. This is quite a progressive District.

TYNNE.—General progress very good. **UNION.**—Progress in schools quite commendable—good teachers employed—two new school houses built—this summer the District Directors determined to advance the District. Text books uniform, and all school matters moving forward nicely.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.—Our County Institute was convened at New Oxford, and remained in session 4 days. It was attended by many teachers. By Mr. May of Phila. Prof. Hines of Troy University, New York, and by a large and attentive audience, and beyond doubt, the most profitable Association of Teachers ever held in the County.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—To show that public sentiment in relation to Common Schools is improving with us, and that we really do progress in this wise, it might suffice to direct attention to the already stated improvements in the respective districts: but a mention of the further facts, that we have now the highest rated and the best qualified teachers, have inaugurated a greatly improved mode of imparting instruction—that our schools require now an infinitely better grade of teachers than they formerly did—that in several neighborhoods, the patrons of the respective schools are taxing themselves to pay in addition to the amount of wages allowed by directors, in order to secure the services of the best teachers—that the war has not seriously affected our schools—that new school buildings of an improved kind have gone up, and others are to go up immediately—that we have increased our blackboard surface a thousand fold—have extended the average school term—all have Mental Arithmetic now taught in all our schools, nearly—are introducing vocal music—have Algebra and Mental Philosophy taught in several of our schools—and that a large and increasing number of our teachers are fitting themselves, at different Normal Schools, to keep pace with the growing wants of the age, should, I think, satisfy the most skeptical that here Public Sentiment is upward and onward. Still, candor compels me to add, it is a pity that many members of the community were not better informed as to the real character, design, and extent of popular education. A little more intelligence in this wise, would check the arrogance of some, remove the sectarian exclusiveness of others, and modify the views and feelings of many. It is hard, extremely hard to accomplish good rapidly, when so many members of society do not see that every forward drop of the stream of power, issuing from them to the people in common, is a benefit to the community.

MODE OF EXAMINING TEACHERS.—A combination of the written and oral, with the use of questions and analysis, as nearly "similar in nature and difficulty and number, to every applicant," as practicable. I used this mode to test, not only the scholarship of the applicants, but to procure satisfactory evidence of their ability to conduct recitations so as "to elicit thought, and to habituate the pupil to facility of expression and precision in language—readiness in expeditious to awaken curiosity, and tact in simplifying subjects just so far as to enable the learner to grasp those points which will guide him in the investigations, and their power to avoid such over-simplified explanations as leave no opportunity or motive for the pupil to exert his powers of investigation." The advantages of this method are so apparent, that enumeration is unnecessary.

Qualifications of candidates examined, as compared with those of last year, and the causes of the difference: The qualifications of all the candidates examined were 50 per cent. better than those of last year, and of those employed fully 100 per cent. better. The causes of the difference are, first, the elevation of the standard. Second, the growing determination of directors to employ none but good teachers. Third, the improved condition of our schools. Fourth, Public Sentiment. Fifth, our summary disposition of sluggish and incompetent teachers, and, sixth, the high and honorable efforts of our Teachers to keep pace with the increasing requirements of the age.

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS WITH "SUMMER" AS WELL AS WINTER SCHOOLS.—Three—Gettysburg, Berwick Brough, and Oxford. We are not yet ready throughout the county to have summer schools open at such time as would permit them to be continued during the winter term under the same teachers; therefore the present time would not be suitable for a general commencement of them.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.—We had but one instance of the Teacher boarding school. The neighborhood is a pleasant one, and the effect on the Teacher and school, was, in no wise injurious. Boarding worth \$2 per week. **NEW MEASURES.**—The results of the new measures, put into practice during the year, were beneficial and satisfactory—they will be continued.

TRoubles OF THE COUNTY.—Public Sentiment has not been seriously or injuriously affected in reference to education, by the unhappy state of our Country.

CLOSURE REMARKS.—To many persons, as was to be expected, the discharge of my duty, was, apparently somewhat rigorous; but the great leading principle, which actuated me, in addition to it, was to fulfill the requirements of the School Department, was, an honest and active intention to do somewhat to elevate the education of our country, and, aided by my own experience in the past, and by that of my predecessors, I believed the only really practical preliminary plan for securing a timely

accomplishment of that object, was, to lop off the drones and the incompetent, as rapidly as we could spare them. I did this, and the consequences met my most sanguine expectations—encouragement followed, and a vast number of noble-hearted, generous, and devoted Teachers, without repining, rancor, or prejudice, yielded to my exhortations, and appreciated the nobility of their calling, and imposed upon themselves pecuniary and other sacrifices, in order to attain to due professional excellence.

The work is, however, but begun; our field of labor is still higher and broader; over it are still lingering relics of covert hostility and indifference which must be eradicated.

To you, Directors and Teachers, co-workers in the vineyard, I again appeal for aid. Let the future excel the past. Let us continue to persevere in our work, and ever remember that our schools, failing to receive a generous support and encouragement, will gradually enfeeble, pine away, and ultimately die. We know the nature and extent of our work. We know that the question of Public Education is no longer as to its continuance, but as to its further advancement. Our duty, then, is plain, and God, right, justice and humanity require its faithful discharge at our hands.

New Oxford, June, 1862. T. O. C. ELLIS.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 16, 1862.

An Apprentice

To the Printing business, is wanted immediately at this Office.

The Telegraph, it is expected, will be in operation to-morrow evening.

Bank Checks.

In the first issue of the Checks on the York County Bank, signed by Geo. A. Arnold, Esq., of this place, the words "when presented in sums of one or more dollars" were omitted. Some persons noticing the difference between the first and the last issues, have imagined that the first were not genuine. We have authority for saying that both are equally good, and worthy of public confidence.

HENRY H. HOSSLER, ANDREW POTTSFORD AND LEWIS BRADY, who were drafted after the first quota had been, to fill vacancies, had a hearing before the Court on Saturday week, on writs of Habeas Corpus, and were discharged, on the ground that the drawing by the Commissioner above the quota was illegal and void.

The 16th Regiment.

This is the number of the Regiment of the Drafted men who left "Camp Gettysburg" a few days ago. It is now fully organized. Col. BUEHLER, Lieut. Col. FANNESTOCK and Major CAMP have received their commissions, and yesterday morning the two former left here for their command, now at Fortress Monroe. The regiment is fortunate in the selection of their field officers; they are men upon whom reliance can be placed, either in the Camp or the field of battle.

Sudden Death.

Mr. ADOLPHUS FLINER, of Liberty township, was killed instantly on the 6th inst., on the road between Fairfield and Emmitsburg. He was driving a wagon, and in going down a hill it uncoupled, and the horses ran away with the front carriage. It is thought that a barrel of cider which was on the wagon rolled upon him, breaking his neck and back, and causing instant death. He leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his sad death.

MR. SANFORD SHRODER, of Fountain Dale, and **MR. ANDREW HARTMAN,** who were amongst those taken off in the rebel raid through this County, and confined in the Libby prison at Richmond ever since, have returned, together with four citizens of Franklin County. They were exchanged for six seamen, through the interposition of Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON. The others have not yet been exchanged—but we hope and expect soon will. The returned ones give rather a gloomy account of their treatment whilst prisoners; and their homes will prove doubly dear to them, where they have kind looks and words to greet them, and something to subsist on a little preferable to their bread and water diet at Richmond.

Lieut. Theo. T. Tate, of the 10th Penna. Cavalry, formerly of this place, was recently complimented by receiving from his Company, in Camp McClellan, at Harrisburg, a beautifully finished sword.

MR. F. B. PICKING is receiving a second supply of Fall and Winter Clothing. Call and see them.

HOT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Mr. R. H. Minnigh has just returned from the cities with a large supply of Candies, Confections, Notions and Fancy articles of every description, suitable for Holiday presents. They are worth calling to see. The supply is large and the selections well made. Persons desiring to present their children with a handsome Gift, or School Teachers wishing to treat their scholars in that way, are requested to call.

Lieut. McKNIGHT, of Capt. McCLELLAN's company, at the Relay House, has resigned on account of ill health; and Sergeant LEWISBURGER has been elected in his place.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri.

There are counterfeit 50 cent notes of the new postage currency in circulation. The paper is thinner than the genuine; the portraits of Washington in the genuine all resemble each other; in the counterfeit they vary; the linked letters "U. S." under the middle face of Washington in the counterfeit, do not show the lower end of the "S" inside of the leg of the "U," while in the genuine they do, &c., &c. This mark is easily seen.

FREDERICK SMITH has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, of Miss Agnes Tracy, both of the vicinity of Smithburg, Washington county, Md.

A little daughter of David Nagle, near Mt. Holly Springs, Cumberland county, was burned to death on Wednesday week. The mother had left her alone in the house, and when she came back, the child was dead, burned to a crisp. It is supposed she was putting wood in the fire when her clothes caught from the flames.

An important financial bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by Mr. STEVENS, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It provides for the issue by Mr. CHASE of a thousand millions in United States bonds, similar in amount and form to those authorized by the act approved February 25, 1862, with interest payable semi-annually in the lawful money of the United States, and the principal payable in twenty years in gold or silver coin of the United States; also to issue legal tender notes of the United States, the amount not to exceed, with those already authorized, five hundred millions, to enable him to call in all the five-twenty and seven-thirty Treasury bonds, now in circulation and cancel them, and authorizing him to redeem the United States legal tender notes held as a loan and bearing interest. The law authorizing such loans is to be repealed. The bill also provides for the imposition of a tax of fifty per cent. upon all bank circulation over one half the amount of their capital paid in, to go into operation ninety days after the passage of the bill.

The English Government by its circumlocution or negligence—we may even say by its criminal connivance—permitted the friends of the rebels to build a private vessel in the docks of Liverpool. That vessel is now ranging the seas and destroying American commerce. Not many days ago a meeting of American citizens was held in Boston and money subscribed for the relief of the Lancashire suffering poor. One of the gentlemen present offered the use of the ship T. B. Wales, then returning from a voyage to Calcutta, to convey the offerings of Boston to Liverpool. The corn and clothing were purchased, and awaited the arrival of the ship T. B. Wales; but, instead of her arrival, came the news that she had been burned by the rebel pirate Alabama. What a strange and suggestive comment! A vessel, intended for a journey of mercy to England, burned by a pirate which English avarice and enmity had built!

Col. STURMBAUGH and **Col. CAMPBELL,** both of Franklin County, have been appointed Brigadier Generals, for brave and active service in the field. Franklin has now three Brigadier Generals—General CHAMFORD, of Fort Sumpter renown, being a native of that county.

Secession Tactics.

It seems to be the intention of Messrs. COX, VALLANDIGHAM, PENNINGTON, & Co., to throw every possible obstacle in the way of legislation in the House of Representatives. One or the other of them is always prepared with some piece of nonsense to occupy the time of that body. Prominent Democrats have told us that they regard the conduct of these men as most childish, and unworthy of the objects which the Democratic party is supposed to have in view.

The Tax on Real Estate is to be reduced to one mill on the dollar, according to a recommendation of Messrs. William McClellan, of Chambersburg, Robert B. McComb, of Lawrence county, and J. Russell Thayer, of Phila., the Commissioners to revise and codify the state revenue laws, who have been for some months engaged in their duties in Harrisburg, and have now nearly finished their labors. The important result attained is that they are able to recommend a reduction of the tax on real estate to one mill on the dollar, which is a reduction of more than one half on the old rates. This will be welcome news to holders of real estate, which has heretofore been heavily taxed. We do not doubt that the reduction recommended will be adopted.

The State of Western Virginia.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The bill which has passed both Houses of Congress for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union is not likely to be immediately and definitely acted upon by the President, owing to all the circumstances attending the erection of the new State being of such importance, in connection with the Constitutional question, as to require profound consideration.

It was intimated in the debate in the House recently that the creation of this new State was the inauguration of the policy of the Administration in regard to such formations from States partly in rebellion, but this, from recently obtained information, is known to be untrue, nor is it advised by the Executive Department.

At a banquet recently given at Trondheim, in Norway, a dish of fresh beef was served which was found last summer in some tin cases buried at Spitzbergen.

According to indisputable indications these cases were left by the Parry expedition in 1826. The meat was perfectly fresh, and had not contracted any bad odor.

All the unmarried men in Washington, I, except one, have gone to the war. Perhaps the married ones think they have fighting enough to do at home.

Farmers are "in clover" just now. There has never been a time when they were able to realize heavier profits than they have done this season. Every thing they have produced commands a ready sale at large prices. There never has been more grain in the country than there is at this time, and yet grain of every description, butter, potatoes, &c., sells at the highest figure, and what is better too, for the ready cash. And yet, some farmers complain of hard times, and while eager and anxious to get the very latest news, cling to their dollars so closely, that some of them are even dream of paying the printer, who is expected not only to satisfy their craving for late news, but to pay them the cash for every mouthful he and his family eat. The only men who can honestly complain, are those, who having a fixed salary, find everything gone up in price about fifty per cent, while their wages have not increased in proportion, and the printers, who have not only to pay this additional rate for the necessities of life, but in the same proportion for all the material used in their business.

Pennsylvania Cotton.

A lady residing in Germantown has recently directed her attention to the cultivation of cotton, in which she has proved quite successful. The cotton was cultivated more for ornament than use, but its success was so encouraging, that she picked, seeded, and prepared sufficient with her own hands, from which to make a finely quilted skirt. She considers herself entirely independent of the South, so far as a supply of raw cotton is concerned, and her example is worthy of the imitation of every lady in Pennsylvania.

THE WILL OF WASHINGTON STOLEN, AND SOLD TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—It was stated at a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society, on Thursday evening, that the will of Washington, which was stolen some time since on the advance of our army into Virginia, has been sold to the British Museum! This will was originally deposited in Fairfax Court House, where it lay in the archives up to a few months since. The dictation and writing was by Washington, exclusively; it was the last production of his pen, and gave evidence of those traits of character which won for him immortality. He placed his signature at the end of every page, and distinctly stated that the will was devised by himself. When our troops captured Fairfax Court House the will, with other valuable documents, was stolen by a rebel. The fact of its sale is vouched for by Mr. Moore, the Secretary of the Historical Society.

Singular and Fatal Accident.

The wife of Owen Duffey, of West Chester, met with an accident on Monday night a week, by which she was almost instantly killed. The circumstances were as follows: She was making bread, and had occasion to go for more flour, which was kept in the loft of an out-kitchen—a steep pair of stairs, having no bannister, leading to the loft. She had procured the flour, and started to come down the stairs, having in one hand a pan of flour and the candle, and in her other hand she carried an empty stove-pitcher. She had descended several steps, and then stopped to shut the trapdoor; but having so much of a load, the door came down with a sudden force, and she was thrown off the side of the stairs. Her husband, who had retired, heard the fall and rushed to where she was. All was total darkness, and he heard but a few groans. A light was immediately procured; but to his horror, it revealed to him the corpse of his wife. She had fallen on the pieces of the broken pitcher, a piece of which had cut a gash of several inches in length in her neck, and had severed an artery. The husband is left in the charge of several young children.

Minister Corwin, in a despatch to Secretary Seward, dated September 28, says: "Recent events in France, and elsewhere on the continent of Europe, all tend to render the conquest and subjugation of Mexico by French power impracticable. How much of carnage will be required to restore the supposed damaged prestige of the French arms, remains to be seen, but this being accomplished, I confidently anticipate a treaty, good or bad, for the Republic, by which all French questions with Mexico will be for the present adjusted."

THE EMANCIPATION MAJORITY IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—A classification of the members returned to the next Missouri Legislature shows fifty-nine emancipationists and thirty-eight conservatives.

This secures to the State the election of two Emancipation United States Senators, and the adoption of measures which must relieve the State of slavery.

A commission merchant of St. Louis, on Saturday last, shipped eight hundred and twenty bales of cotton for Pittsburg, whence it will go, via railroad, to Eastern markets. This cargo is worth, at present prices, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A shipment of equal value has never been carried away from St. Louis before in one boat.

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD.—The Lindell Hotel, at St. Louis, is finished, and is the largest in the world. It is equivalent to eight stories high, contains 915 rooms, 21 parlors, 27 acres of plastering, 7 acres of flooring, 32 miles of bell-wire, 91 miles of base-board, 12 miles of gas, steam, and water pipes; 14 miles or 1,980 yards of hall, 810 windows, and 14,000 feet of painted imitation of cornice. The quantity of bricks used in the building is 8,000,000. In the basement there is a railroad running the entire length for the transportation of heavy articles, and above are two steam elevators for lifting fuel and baggage from the ground to the floors above.

At a banquet recently given at Trondheim, in Norway, a dish of fresh beef was served which was found last summer in some tin cases buried at Spitzbergen.

According to indisputable indications these cases were left by the Parry expedition in 1826. The meat was perfectly fresh, and had not contracted any bad odor.

All the unmarried men in Washington, I, except one, have gone to the war. Perhaps the married ones think they have fighting enough to do at home.

A Little too Smart.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday, the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented an important bill, of which he had previously given notice, to indemnify the President for the suspension of the habeas corpus. When Mr. Stevens offered this bill, last week, Mr. Vallandigham objected, and Mr. Stevens withdrew the bill, as the journal of the House was not present to prove that he had given, last session, the required notice. When the bill was again presented on Tuesday, Vallandigham objected to the second reading, which under the rules, put the question, "Shall the bill be rejected?" Of course, the House refused to reject it, by ayes 34, nays 90.—The bill being read the second time, Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the further consideration until Thursday, and made it a special order; to the latter Vallandigham of course again objected.

Finding that neither fairness nor courtesy was to be expected from this disloyal minority, Mr. Stevens moved that the bill be put on its passage, which was done, and the measure was adopted. This little passage at arms in the House affords an illustration of the temper of the two parties—the Democrats bent on doing all the mischief they can, and the Republicans moving in solid mass, voting their measures of policy promptly through whenever interfered with. This lesson of Monday must have burnt itself deep into the memory of the destructives, and will do them good.—Let the loyal men in Congress act thus throughout the session, marching boldly up to meet the enemy in closed ranks and solid array whenever light is offered on any loyal proposition.—North American.

A New State.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and now only wants the President's approval to become a law, admitting Western Virginia as a State of the Union. The bill provides that the new State shall embrace the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzell, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Boone, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbours, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Weaber, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan, all lying west of the Alleghany mountains. The bill further provides that the act shall take effect when the people of the new State shall have adopted an article of the State Constitution the following section on the subject of slavery: "No person born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall ever be held as a slave; nor shall slaves be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein; provided, That all slaves within the limits of said State at the time aforesaid, who are under ten years of age, shall be free when twenty-one years of age, and all over ten and under twenty-five years of age shall be free when twenty-five years of age." When this article has been adopted, the President is to issue his proclamation, stating the fact, and thereupon the act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date of said proclamation.

REJOICING AT WHEELING.

The announcement of the passage of the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union occasioned great rejoicing at Wheeling.—The Intelligence says:—

We received the special despatch announcing the glorious news about three o'clock in the afternoon, and by four o'clock it was spread throughout the city. Everywhere there was a jubilant feeling. The news was read in the hall of the House of Delegates just as that body adjourned and was received with three cheers. The new State men are congratulating each other in all directions upon the successful delivery of the new born infant to whose coming they have looked for such a long period and with so much solicitation. It is indeed a subject for joyful congratulation. It brings with it equal taxation, equal representation, industry, power, developed resources and a realization of all the ardent hopes which have animated the breasts of all true Western Virginians for many long years. It tells of a happy release from merciless task-masters, from conspiracy and rebellion, from injustice and oppression, and all the innumerable wrongs which Western Virginia has suffered so long and so patiently.

Last evening an old lady, captured by General Kelley at Romney, was brought out, and a salute of thirty-five guns was fired in honor of the new State.

DISSENTIONS AMONG THE DRAFTED MILITIA.—The Adjutant General has issued an order to the drafted militia who disregard their obligations to their country, and keep out of the way, and avoid delivery to the several camps of instruction, that they cannot direct themselves of their liability to faithfully perform nine months of military service; and that service can only commence from the date of their delivery to the military authorities. The citizens yet subject to draft are deeply interested in seeing that the recusants are promptly sent in, for as the General Government has required of the State a certain number of men, some of their citizens may be subsequently drafted in place of such recusants.

Drafted militia who have deserted will be pursued, and when apprehended, will be required to make good the time lost by their unauthorized absence, and also be subject to such punishment as may be determined by a general court martial, under the articles of war.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a general history of the operations of the Navy during the year. In March, 1861, there were forty vessels in commission in the United States Navy, and in all but seven thousand six hundred men, two hundred and seven of whom were on the Atlantic coast. At present, there are afloat and progressing to rapid completion four hundred and twenty-seven vessels, carrying three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight guns, and of the capacity of three hundred and forty thousand and 36 tons. The seamen and other employees now on board the vessels number twenty-eight thousand, while at the Navy Yards and Stations twelve thousand mechanics and laborers are daily employed.

THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

The great and decisive conflict between our troops and the Rebels has commenced, and before ended, will present many a bloody field! God help the right! Give the Stars and Stripes a glorious Victory!

The Army of the Potomac had a full day's work on Thursday—the Rappahannock was crossed and Fredericksburg is now held by our troops. During Wednesday night preparations were made for crossing the river. The pontoon trains were brought up, and the artillery, numbering one hundred and seventy-three pieces, placed in position. The Rebels by their signals showed that they were well informed of what was going on. Early in the morning the construction of two bridges in front of the city was commenced. When about half completed the Rebels opened a musketry fire from the houses, and drove the engineers off. The artillery then opened on the town, and from six in the morning until four P. M., with an interval of two hours—from one to three—a terrible fire from nearly two hundred guns was kept up. The balls and shells went crashing and exploding through the houses, setting many on fire. The enemy opened with their heavy artillery, but with little effect, and few serious casualties occurred on our side. Whilst this was in progress immediately opposite the city, General Franklin, commanding the left grand division of the army, threw two bridges across the river, meeting with little opposition from the enemy. The troops, however, did not cross until the bridges above were completed and Fredericksburg in our possession. Finding it was impossible to drive the Rebel sharpshooters from their sheltered positions, or to construct the bridges under their fire, it was determined at four P. M. to drive them out by a bold dash. Volunteers were called for for the dangerous work, one hundred selected out of the multitude that offered, and whilst the artillery re-opened in full force they passed across the river in small boats. They rushed with fixed bayonets on the Rebels, killed several and captured one hundred prisoners, who were brought over to this side. The construction of the bridges was immediately re-commenced, and in half an hour both were completed. The troops immediately began to cross, the Rebels were driven back to their line of works, and a sufficient force of our troops was got over to hold the opposite bank of the river. The Rebels fired but few guns in the morning and none in the afternoon. During the morning they burnt the railroad bridge just outside of Fredericksburg.

Nearly all the business part of Fredericksburg—directly on the river—was fired and burned by our shells. By the last census the town had a population of 5,022. It contained 6 churches, 1 orphan asylum, 2 seminaries, 3 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. It is located on the Rappahannock, at the head of tide-water, and is sixty-five miles by railroad north of Richmond.

The Washington Star learns that Gen. Sigel's Army Corps is marching en route to be within supporting distance of the main body of the Army of the Potomac, and if its presence on the bank of the Rappahannock may be needed, can doubtless be "on hand" in time to perform such services in connection with that army as may be desired of it.

Despatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac give further particulars of the crossing of the Rappahannock and the occupation of Fredericksburg. In driving the enemy out of the town on Thursday night we lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded. They fired on our men from the houses, and not much merry was shown to those who were caught. The army recommenced crossing the river at an early hour yesterday morning, Gen. Sumner's Grand Division leading the way and followed by that of Gen. Hooker. Gen. Franklin's Division crossed at the bridge three miles below the city. There was some artillery firing at nine o'clock, but the Rebels made but little reply. According to information received from deserters, the Rebels have two lines of batteries, one a mile in the rear of the city, and the second a mile further back. They have concentrated their force there, and it is believed will give battle. Our men were in splendid spirits and ready for the work before them.

A despatch dated Friday evening states that at two o'clock Friday the Rebels opened the guns placed on the first ridge in the rear of the city on the advance of our troops. The main fire was directed on Fredericksburg, which was filled with our own troops. From the left of the ridge they opened on Franklin's Division, which crossed below the city and were moving in line of battle. These troops had advanced to within less than a mile of the Massaponax creek, a small stream running back of Fredericksburg and falling into the river several miles below, the opposite bank of which is held by the Rebels in force. The troops slept on their arms last night. In the artillery engagement our batteries silenced the Rebel guns after half an hour's practice. There were but few casualties on our side. When our troops entered the city they tore down a British flag which was flying, supposing it to be a Rebel flag. The owner afterwards recovered it. It is said to have been flying before the residence of the British Consul, but as Fredericksburg is not a port of entry this must be a mistake. Nearly all the houses in the city are more or less damaged by the bombardment. The Rebels show no intention of retreating, and a battle is considered imminent.

The news from Fredericksburg is highly exciting and important. The great battle which is probably to determine the fate of the rebellion was opened on Saturday. The morning was cloudy and it was not until near noon that severe fighting commenced. At that hour an attempt was made to carry the first range of hills on which the Rebel batteries were placed. French's division, supported by General Howard's division, both of Sumner's corps, were assigned to this duty. The troops advanced at a run, under a heavy artillery fire. At the base of the ridge they were met by a terrible musketry fire from the Rebels who were sheltered behind a stone wall. The advance was here checked and fell back to a ravine. Reinforcements were then thrown forward and another attempt made to take the position. The troops advanced in splendid style with their bayonets at a charge, but were unable to stand the

concentrated musketry and artillery fire to which they were exposed. The centre gave way in disorder but afterwards rallied. The fight was carried on spiritedly until night, but no further attempt was made to carry the Rebel position.

On the left, where Gen. Franklin's grand division was engaged, our troops met with better success. After a hard day's fight he succeeded in driving the enemy for a mile, and his troops slept on the ground they had fought over. The Rebels advanced to the attack, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter and a loss of between four and five hundred prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. Hill's division. Franklin's movement is directed down the river and towards the flank of the Rebel position. The loss on Saturday is said to have been heavy on both sides, and is probably heavier on our side, as the Rebels fought behind fortifications. Among our losses in officers are Generals Bayard and Jackson killed, and Generals Vinton, Gibbons, Kimball, and Caldwell, wounded. Only about forty thousand of our forces were engaged in the fight.

It appears to be well ascertained that the Rebels have their whole army concentrated around Fredericksburg, though we think the estimate given of their numbers, two hundred thousand, is probably exaggerated. Longstreet is on the left (our right) and holding the main works. A. P. Hill and Jackson were in front of Franklin, with D. H. Hill's division acting as a reserve. During Saturday night preparations were actively made for renewing the engagement. Our dead who were killed in front of the Rebel position had to be left where they fell, as the enemy opened fire on those attempting to remove them. The wounded were brought from the field.

At daylight Sunday morning there was heavy artillery and infantry firing along the whole line. This lasted an hour and then slackened, but up to 11 o'clock continued at intervals. The enemy, it was discovered, had been occupied during the night in strengthening their works, and also in bringing up reinforcements. The indications were, at half-past 11 o'clock Sunday morning, that no decisive battle would be fought that day unless the Rebels made the attack.

Gen. Sigel's corps, it is understood, had joined Gen. Burnside on Sunday, and other movements are understood to be in progress both to reinforce the Army of the Potomac and secure the safety of its communications.

LATEST.

A dispatch was received last night, that Gen. Banks yesterday landed his army, 20,000 strong, near Winton, N. C. and formed a junction with Generals Foster, Peck and Auger, the whole force probably amounting to 50,000 men, of which Gen. Banks takes command. They will push on to Weldon at once, and then to Petersburg, which would be forced to yield in a few days. If Gen. Burnside, of the Army of the Potomac, drives Lee back, as we trust he will, the whole will form a junction, crush Richmond, and break the backbone of the rebellion in a very short time. God grant it!

The Income Tax.

This tax is to be paid on the income of the year commencing January 1st, 1863, so that on the evening of the 31st of December everybody should have a clear record of their income, gains or profits for the year. And as many sources of income, such as dividends and railroad bonds and stocks, insurance stock, savings bank, interest, &c., are not again taxed, it therefore becomes necessary to have a clear record of the source of income, that there may be no dispute with the assessor. The income tax for the year 1862 is payable on the 1st of May, 1863. A man in business must make up the net profits of his business for the year, and pay the tax on the amount, less \$500. A man may, outside of his business, spend all or even more than his profits in business; nevertheless, he must pay tax on all net business profits except the \$500. And so with a salary; all over \$500 must be taxed, though personal or family expenses consume it all.

Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, has hit upon a very happy expedient for relieving many—perhaps all—of those cases where the draft has fallen with especial hard-ship. In almost every county there are in families where families have already furnished one or more volunteers for the war, and where the only remaining member capable of bearing arms has been drafted. There are other cases of poor men with large families who are unable to procure a substitute, and who cannot go without leaving their wives and children dependent, in a measure, upon public charity. The Government proposes to remedy this by appointing the regimental and company officers of the drafted regiments from men who will volunteer as substitutes for those men upon whom the draft falls with peculiar hardship.

Now OUR ARMIES ARE DEPLETED

ORDINANCE
 Relating to the Town Council. Be it
 Ordained by the Town Council of the
 Borough of Gettysburg:

1. That the occupied lots in said Borough, the partition walls or fences shall not be less than 5 feet 6 inches in height, and shall be of masonry or made of boards, or of any other material, and shall be made of upright pickets, which spaces not exceeding two inches wide between them, and made close at the bottom so as to prevent the passage of domestic animals or fowls; and the cost of constructing division fences shall be borne equally by the parties owning or occupying such lots, provided that the owners of adjoining lots may divide the division line equally among them and each take and keep of his own portion of the same at his private cost and provided, that where either party has a portion of the division line sufficiently closed by buildings or otherwise, that portion shall be considered so much of the division fence made by him, and he will be required to make so much of the balance, as will together with what he has already closed constitute the one-half of the whole division line.
2. In case any owner or occupier of an occupied lot in said Borough shall neglect or refuse, after request or notice by any person interested, to make or repair his portion of any division fence, or to join in making or repairing the same for the space of ten days, it shall and may be lawful for the party aggrieved to complain to the Burgesses, whose duty it shall be to summon the party in default to answer the complaint, and in case the complaint is not duly answered, or his satisfaction, it shall be lawful for the party aggrieved to repair or build said fence, and charge the cost thereof with 10 per cent. addition to the party in default; and in case of failure to pay the same within ten days after demand made, the aggrieved party may bring suit before any Justice of the Peace against the delinquent and recover as in other actions, for work, labor, service done and material furnished.
3. The above provisions for the making of division fences, shall apply to all lots or unoccupied lots within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, provided that in unoccupied lots, the division fence shall be made of posts and rails, and shall be not less than 4 feet in height.

By the Town Council,
 JOSEPH LITTLE, Burgess.
 Attest: JEREMIAH CULP, Secy.
 Nov. 24th, 1862.

ORDINANCE RELATING TO HAY AND STRAW STACKS
 I. Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, That if any person or persons shall erect or cause to be erected any hay-packing establishment within the occupied limits of said Borough, or within 400 yards of any building in said Borough, for the purpose of carrying on the business of hay-making or stacking, or the business of hay-packing, within the limits aforesaid, he or they so offending, on conviction thereof before the Burgesses, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of \$50, together with the costs of prosecution.—Provided that persons owning lots shall be permitted to stack their hay or straw on the same if not within 400 yards of the buildings of any other person.

By the Town Council,
 JOSEPH LITTLE, Burgess.
 Attest: JEREMIAH CULP, Secy.
 Nov. 24th, 1862.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION IN THE U. STATES.

Messrs HARPER & BROTHERS have commenced the issue in Numbers of a complete HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES. The work has been for many months in course of preparation, by a writer every way qualified for the task. The History contains a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Confederacy of the States; the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States; and the establishment of the National Government; the origin, development, and progress of the doctrines of Nullification and Secession, and the various phases which they assumed until their final culmination in the Great Rebellion. The History comprises a full account, drawn from the most authentic sources, of all the Events of the War; the intrigues of the Southern leaders at home and abroad; the gradual defection of one section; the great uprising of the People for the maintenance of National Life and Existence; the rapid creation of an immense Army and Navy; and the Battles by land and sea. The Illustrations comprise Portraits of all those who have borne a prominent part in the struggle; Maps of the different localities; Plans of the leading actions; Views of every scene of interest; and a series of the most important Battles. These Illustrations are mostly from drawings taken on the spot, by artists deputed for that purpose to accompany every division of our Army and Navy. Every facility at the command of the Publishers has been employed in the preparation and execution of this work; and they confidently believe that it will form the most trustworthy and valuable history which can be prepared for the great struggle for the American Union.

MODE AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
 The work will be issued in Numbers, each consisting of Twenty-four Pages of the size of "The Nation Weekly," printed from clear type, upon fine paper, and will probably be completed in about Twenty Numbers. The Numbers will be issued at intervals, if possible, of about three or four weeks. The Price of each Number, which contains nearly equivalent to an ordinary volume, will be Twenty-five Cents. The Illustrations in each Number are alone worth the price asked. Men out of employment, especially.

SICK OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.
 can find no other work so sure of ready sale and good profits.
 For further particulars apply to the Publishers.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
 Dec. 2. Franklin Square, New York.

YER'S Cherry Pectoral.
 AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, AYER'S PILLS, or sale at Dr. R. H. HORN'S new Drug Store, Adams Co., and see the cheapest lot of STICKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at
 April 22. FAINESTOCK'S.
PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKY.
 For medicinal purposes only, at the new Drug Store of Dr. HORN'S.
Misses and Children's Shoes.
 A LARGE assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at
 R. F. McILHENY'S.
KOLLOCK'S Levain, the parent and best Baking powder in use, at
 Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.
ALL kinds of Sewing Goods. embracing Men's and Boys' HATS, Misses and Children's HATS and FLATS, HOSIERY, &c., &c., at
 R. F. McILHENY'S.

United States Law—Official Notice.
 Assessor's Office, 16th Coll. Dist. }
 GETTYSBURG, PA., Oct. 21, 1862.
 The undersigned, having been appointed by the President of the United States, Assessor of Taxes under the Act of Congress approved July 1st, 1852, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," for the Sixteenth Collection District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, has divided said Collection District into convenient Assessment Divisions, and appointed an Assistant Assessor in each Division, in accordance with instructions from the Department of Internal Revenue. The following are the names and P. O. of the Assistant Assessors in each:

ADAMS COUNTY.
 1. Gettysburg, and Cumberland, Freedom and Liberty townships—GEORGE B. SPOFFORD, Gettysburg, P. O.
 2. Menallen, Franklin and Hamilton townships—WM. S. CARR, Bendersville.
 3. Straban, Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton and Reading townships—ROBERT BELL, Hagerstown.
 4. Huntingdon, Tyrone, Latimore and Butler townships—CYRUS O. BEALES, York Springs.
 5. Mt. Joy, Germany, Union, Conowing, Oxford and Berwick townships and Borough—SAMUEL DEIBERAW, Two Taverns.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.
 6. Antrim—ALEXANDER D. GORDON, Shady Grove.
 7. Chambersburg and Guilford—NATHAN P. PEARSE, Chambersburg.
 8. Washington and Quincy—NICHOLAS BOYENBRAKE, Waynesboro'.
 9. Montgomery and Warren—JOHN A. HYSSONG, Mercersburg.
 10. Hamilton and Letterkenny—ISAAC MILLER, Chambersburg.
 11. Metal and Faunet—JAMES M. RANKIN, Dry Run.
 12. St. Thomas and Peters—JAMES CRAWFORD, Loudon.

13. Lurgan, Southampton and Greene—JACOB KAUFFMAN, Fayetteville.
FULTON COUNTY.
 14. WILLIAM HOKE, McConealsburg, BEDFORD COUNTY.
 15. Bedford Borough, and Bedford, Cumberland Valley, Colerain and Landonberry townships—THOMAS HUGHES, Bedford.
 16. Snake Spring, Middle Woodbury, South Woodbury, Liberty and Round Top townships—ROBERT BALSTON, Pottomsville.
 17. Hanover and Bloody Run Borough, and East Providence, West Providence, Monroe and Southampton townships—STON NUYOM, Ray's Hill.

18. Schellburg Borough, and Harrison, Juniata, Napier, St. Clair and Union townships—GIDEON D. THOUR, St. Clairsville.
SOMERSET COUNTY.
 19. Somerset, Jenner, Brother Valley, and Millford townships, and Somerset, Berlin and New Centreville Borough—ROBERT R. MARSHALL, Somerset.
 20. Addison/Upper and Lower Turkey Foot, Middle creek and Jefferson townships—HAMILTON B. BARNES, New Lexington.
 21. Conemaugh, Patch, Shade, Stony Creek and Quemahoning townships, and Shoytown Borough—DANIEL WAGNER, Bendersville.
 22. Elk Lick, Greenville, Northampton, Southampton, Lantier, Alleghany and Summit townships and Wellersburg Borough—WM. M. BUCHHELY, Meyers Mills.

Information of importance to the public, with reference to the Revenue Law, will be given from time to time, as may be deemed necessary to a proper understanding of the law.
 ROBERT G. HARPER,
 Assessor 16th Coll. Dist. of Pa.

Vinegar—Vinegar.
 THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Old Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves.
 ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.
 WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that it represents it to be. We have faithfully tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.
 Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
 Jacob Norbeck & Co.,
 Cudori & Gillespie,
 John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
 Levi Pitzer,
 A. F. Pitt, Oxford.
 May 13, 1862.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.
 PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being out to great expense through medical imposture and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.
 March 12.

New Fall and Winter Goods.
 A. SCOTT & SON,
 HAVE in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a great assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinos, Coburgs, Dolans, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers—all we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere.
 Nov. 9.
MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.
 April 22. FAINESTOCK BROS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S soothing Syrup for Children, at
 Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

FRESH REINFORCEMENTS.
 STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.
 WE are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
 We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles.
 Our stock of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.
 was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the **BIG BOOT**, Chambersburg street.
 JOHN CULP,
 ALEX. COBEAN.
 June 10.

STOVES.
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
CHAELES & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Geo. E. BREUNER, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Store Warehouse, under the superintendence of G. E. BREUNER, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including ENAMELLED and TINED KETTLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Warehouse on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.
 Spouting put up at shortest notice.
 Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard.
 SHEADS & BUEHLER.
 Gettysburg, Oct. 10.

NEW GOODS.
GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Black, plain and fancy, Silk Warp, French Cloths for summer, Dress Coats, a beautiful article, Tweeds, Italian Cloths, Jeans, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Valer Cord, Gambroons and Vestings, all very handsome. In the above stock of Goods there are many new and beautiful Styles.—Also, a large stock of Carpets, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Domestic. Also, a large Stock of Ready made Clothing of our own manufacturing, in great variety, all sizes, prices and cheap. Call and see us.
 Mr. W. P. KIN'S is in connection with the establishment, as usual, to cut and make up Clothing in short order.
 April 29.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S
NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE.
 CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.
 HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a
NEW DRUG STORE,
 in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HENSON, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of
FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in OIL,
OILS, STATIONERY of all kinds,
 Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.
 All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKIES, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.
 A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.
 N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.
ADVICE GRATIS.
 May 13, 1862.

BASTRESS & PETERS
 THE highest Cash Prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at their Brick Ware-house.
NEW OXFORD.
 Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail; also, LUMBER, COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.
 April 22.

"Carte de Visite"
PHOTOGRAPHS! We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs, four for a dollar. **TYSON BROTHERS,** Excelsior Sky Light Gallery, Gettysburg, March 12, 1862.

New Goods—Large Stock!
BRECHT TAILORING.
JACOB & BRO have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
 Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.
 They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.
 They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, rendered by good work and moderate charges to entice it.
 Gettysburg, April 9.

Latest from New Orleans.
 JUST received and for sale at **CODORI & GILLESPIE'S**, a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a great quantity and variety of Syrup, which we are selling low—either wholesale or retail. Syrups of all kinds, from 35 to 65 cents per gallon.
 Sept. 2.
GROCERIES.—A fresh arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 & 10 cents per pound—best COFFEES at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.
 April 22. FAINESTOCK BROS.
AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEES, good Java, and cheap as any, for sale by **CODORI & GILLESPIE.**
BURNETT'S Cornaline, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations for sale at
 Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.
PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable hat for CAP, can be accommodated by calling at
 P. F. McILHENY'S.
USUAL low rates, from 50 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of **FAINESTOCK BROTHERS.**
 April 22.

Stratton & Bryant & Co.
National Commercial Colleges
 LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA,
 N. E. corner 7th and Chestnut Streets,
 New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.
BAIR—Keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Fortification, Correspondence, &c., practically taught. These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and offering in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country. A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.
 The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State. Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.
 For full particulars send for a circular. Address
"STRATTON, BRYANT & CO.,"
 Oct. 25, 1862. Philadelphia.

NEW FIRM.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, & CONFECTIONARIES, NOTIONS, &c.
 The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:
COFFEES, SUGARS,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS,
TEAS, SALT, &c.
HAMS, SHOULDERS,
SIDES, FISH,
POTATOES, BEANS, &c.
FLOUR AND FEED,
 With any quantity of CONFECTIONS.
 They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL, and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.
 Having enlarged the Store and Warehouse, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place. Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.
GEORGE A. COBURN,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.
 April 29.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.
 THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of **HARDWARE & GROCERIES**, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
 Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOSEPH B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
 Gettysburg, June 10.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS
TO SELL
LOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND SOME BRITISH ISLANDS.
 From recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862, cost \$24,000 to engrave it and one year's time.
 Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 476,000 names are engraved on this map.
 It is not only a County Map, but it is also a **COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP** of the United States and Canada combined in one, giving
EVERY RAILROAD STATION
 and distances between.
 Guarantee any woman or man \$20 to \$50 per day, and will advance back maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.
 Send for \$1 worth to try.
 Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished at our agents.
 Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No canvassing. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Kohlersville, Nolan's Ford, and all others on the Potomac and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.
LOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any finding an error in it.
 From the Tribune, Aug. 2.
 "LOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA."—This map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, it is the best work ever published.
LOTUS GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—From actual surveys by Capt. Hart and Wm. B. Moore, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,879 miles—every sand-bar, island, town landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets, \$25 packet form, and \$2.50 on linen, with colored Ready Sep. 20. Navy Department, Washington.
 Sept. 27, 1862.
 J. T. LLOYD, Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for his squadron. No canvassing. J. T. LLOYD, 164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
 Secretary of the Navy.

Ladies,
 IF you call at FINESTOCK'S you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, DeLaines, Cassimeres, Figured Merinos, Coburg French Merinos, a Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.
 April 17. FAINESTOCK BROTHERS.
 THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Hats, Plats and Shaker hoods of the latest Spring style, embracing Bonnet, Vernon, &c., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices at
 R. F. McILHENY'S.

Professional Cards.
DAVID A. BUEHLER,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the New Court House.
J. G. COVER,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.—Office between Falmestock's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.
WM. B. McLELLAN,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 OFFICE on West Middle street, adjoining the new Court House.
D. McCONAUGHY,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Office removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
 For Patents and Patents, Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.
 Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 7.
J. Lawrence Hill, B. D.

Professional Cards.
DAVID A. BUEHLER,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the New Court House.
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 Office removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
 For Patents and Patents, Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.
 Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 7.
J. Lawrence Hill, B. D.

LABOR SAVING WASHING MACHINE.
 THE undersigned is now building and offering for sale G. W. TOLMIE'S IMPROVED RUB WASHING, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.
 This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.
 Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:
 1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.
 2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.
 3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.
 4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.
 5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.
 6th. Consumes less soap than any other process of washing.
 7th. Will last as long as any other tub with some care.
 8th. Saves half the labor.
 May 13.
S. SHERIFF.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.
MEALS & BRO.
 In Gettysburg, Pa.
 We are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.
 1st. To be taken in exchange for work.
 2d. To be taken in exchange for work.
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Canon & Adair's
NEW MARBLE WORKS.
 CORNER of 3rd and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble Mantels, Slabs for Cabinet-makers, and all the work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where experience is availed of, and, especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that correctness of position given at the completion of a job and necessary to our enduring gracefulness and symmetry.
 Oct. 25.

New Confectionery & Ice Cream SALOON.
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.
 Cakes, Candies and every description of Confections—Togethers with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.
 Summer Drinks—such as Mauds, Pop, Mineral Water, and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.
 Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cake, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.
 Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery.
 May 14. JOHN GRUELL.

John W. Tipton,
FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McCLAN'S Hotel), Gettysburg, Pa., where he can be found ready to attend to his business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.
 Dec. 5.
Frames.
GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Gilded Frames over brought to Gettysburg, at astonishing low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.
 March 12, 1862.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Institution of Adams Co., Gettysburg Pa.
WALSH comes by Saving. Deposit your surplus funds in this Institution, at the rate of from two to five per cent. This Institution offers a safe, convenient, and profitable depository to all classes of people.
 Feb. 26.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, bracelets, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.
 Large Photographs made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.
GASKET SHAWLS, all varieties and price at A. Scott & Son's cheap store.
GLAZIERINE and Camphor Snap for preserving and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects.
 at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Albums.
 NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and ready to be made to suit the times.<